

Lesson 4

Part I -- Conversation

<u>Analysis and Translation</u>	<u>Panjabi</u>
1. Stem of 2nd person possessive pronoun "your"	tuɔd-
Possessive case ending for "your" when it is used with a masculine singular noun and occurs before a postposition (here, "-Iê")	-e
"house" (masc)	kar
"in", postposition	-Iê
root of modifier "many"	uɔɾ
ending when used with a masc. sing. noun	-a
ending when used with a feminine sing. noun	-i
endings when used with plural nouns	-e (masc.); iã (fem.)
root of quantitative modifier usually best translated as "so"	ɛn-
used with a masc. sing noun	ɛna
used with a fem. sing. noun	ɛni
used with plural nouns	ɛne (masc.); ɛniã (fem.)
"people"; this is a masc. collective noun that functions exactly like a masc. pl. noun in a sentence	lok
"so many people"	ɛne uɔɾe lok
"what" (see discussion in grammar section)	kIõ

3rd person plural, masculine and feminine, of I verb "to be"	ně
<u>A.</u> Why are there so many people in your house?	<u>A.</u> tuode k̃ar-Iĉ ene uəɽe lok <sup>h</sup> kIō nē
2. "today"	aj
stem of possessive pronoun "my"	mer-
ending when used with a feminine noun	-i
"sister" (fem. noun)	ṽāñ
postposition "of"; this functions to make a noun possessive. When that which is possessed is a masc. sing. noun, "of" is ...	da
When that which is possessed is a fem. sing. noun	di
When that which is possessed is a plural noun	de (m.); diā (f.)
"wedding" (masc. noun)	uea
"wedding of sister" that which does the possessing precedes the postposition, and that which is possessed follows it	ṽāñ da uea
3rd person singular masc. of I verb "to be" (to agree with uea)	e
<u>B.</u> Today is my sister's wedding.	<u>B.</u> aj meri ṽāñ da uea e
3. "for this" (inanimate)	æ se lei
plural of "people"; this connotes <u>more</u> people than does lok.	lokā
"crowd" (masc. noun)	keṭ <sup>h</sup>
"crowd of people"	lokā da keṭ <sup>h</sup>

3rd person sing. masc. of  
I verb "to be" (to agree  
with kəṭh)

e

B. That is why there is a  
crowd of people.

B. æse ləi lokā da kəṭh e

4. Root of second person posses-  
sive pronoun "your"

tuɔḍ-

vowel ending when used with  
a feminine noun

-i

root of interrogative "which"  
This functions as any other  
adjective in the class of  
adjectives which is declined  
with the verb.

ker-

postposition "of" showing  
possession of a masculine noun

da

3rd person masculine form of  
a verb ending which shows  
continuous action in the  
present

-pIa e  
(elided form, pIæ)

A. Which of your sisters is  
getting married?  
(Literally, the wedding  
of which sister of yours  
is happening?)

A. tuɔḍi kerī pæṇ da  
uea hUṇda pIæ

5. 1st person possessive pronoun  
"my" when that which is  
possessed is a feminine noun

meri

root of modifier "little".  
This word declines to fit  
gender and number of the noun  
it modifies.

č<sup>h</sup>oṭ-

When used with a feminine  
noun

č<sup>h</sup>oṭi

3rd person singular masculine  
form of I verb "to be"

e

B. It is my little sister's  
wedding.

B. meri č<sup>h</sup>oṭi pæṇ da  
uea e

6. "wedding of her" or "her wedding"      oda ɒea
- Root of "who, whom". It declines to fit gender and number of the noun or pronoun it refers to.      kId-
- "Whom" referring to a masc. singular noun or pronoun and occurring before a postposition (here, na.1)      kIde
- postposition meaning "with"      na.1
- A. Whom is she marrying?      A. oda ɒea kIde na.1  
hUnda piæ
7. "son" (masc.)      pUtter
- "of" showing possession of a masculine noun and followed by a postposition (here, na.1)      de
- B. She is marrying Hussain's son (Literally, the wedding of her with Hussain's son is taking place)      B. oda ɒea Husæən de  
pUtter na.1 hUnda piæ
8. "boy" (masc.)      mUnda
- A. What does the boy do?      A. mUnda ki karda e  
(elided form, kardæ)
9. "farmer" (masc.)      æmĩndar
- B. He is a farmer.      B. o æmĩndar e
10. "where"      kiThe
- A. Where do the Khans live?      A. xan kiThe rænde nẽ  
(elided form, rændẽn)
11. "bazaar" (masc.)      bæza.r
- "near"      nere
- da shows possession of a noun, and changes to de when followed by a postposition (here, nere) Usually translated as "of"; it is best left untranslated when used with nere.      de
- B. They live in Gujrat, near the bazaar.      B. o gujrat-Iẽ bæza.r de  
nere rænde nẽ  
(elided form, rændẽn)

12. "to" te  
3rd person masculine  
plural future tense  
"will come" ã·nge  
A. Will your brothers  
come to the wedding? A. tuode pra uea te ã·nge
13. root of modifier "all" sar-  
It declines to fit number  
and gender of the noun -a (masc. sing.);  
-i (fem. sing.);  
-e (masc. pl.);  
-iã (fem. pl.).  
B. Yes, they will all come. B. axo o sare ã·nge
14. "night" (fem. noun) ra.t  
"night of the wedding" uea di ra.t  
"song" (masc. noun) gāṇā  
"songs" (masc. pl.) gāṇē  
"to sing" (infinitive) gāṇā  
2nd person plural future  
tense "will sing" gaoge  
A. Will you sing songs on  
the night of the  
wedding? A. uea di ra.t tūsī gāṇē  
gaoge
15. 1st person plural masc.  
future tense "will sing"  
(whenever you refer to a  
group including both men  
and women, the masculine  
form of the verb is used) gā·nge  
B. Yes, we will sing songs. B. axo asī gāṇē gā·nge
16. "girl" (fem. noun) kŭri  
3rd person singular feminine  
future tense "will sing" gaegi  
A. Which girl will sing  
songs? A. kerī kŭri gāṇē gaegi

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 17. | root of noun "friend" (girl)   | še·l-   |
|     | "girl friend"  | še·li   |
|     | "girl friends"   | še·liã  |
|     | 3rd person plural feminine<br>future tense "will sing"   | ga·ngiã   |
|     | <u>B.</u> Girl friends of my sister<br>will sing.  | <u>B.</u> meri pǎñ diã še·liã<br>ga·ngiã                                      |
| 18. | <u>A.</u> What (which) songs will  | <u>A.</u> kere gǎñē ga·ngiã   |
| 19. | "folksong" (masc.)   | ṭappa   |
|     | "folksongs" (masc. pl.)  | ṭeppe   |
|     | <u>B.</u> They will sing<br>folksongs.   | <u>B.</u> o ṭeppe ga·ngiã   |
| 20. | "even, also, too" (this<br>word does <u>not</u> decline to<br>fit number and gender of<br>the noun).                     | vi  |
|     | <u>A.</u> Will you also sing songs?  | <u>A.</u> tūsī vi gǎñē gaoge  |
| 21. | <u>B.</u> Yes, I also will sing  | <u>B.</u> axo mǎe vi gǎñē gǎ·nga<br>(m)<br>gǎ·ngi<br>(f)                      |
| 22. | "to listen"  | sUṇnã   |
|     | 2nd person sing. formal<br>future tense "to listen"  | sUṇoge  |
|     | root of 1st person pl.<br>possessive pronoun "our"<br>This word declines to fit<br>number and gender of noun<br>modified | saḍ-<br>saḍa (m. sing.)<br>saḍi (f. sing.)<br>saḍe (m. pl.)<br>saḍiã (f. pl.) |
|     | <u>A.</u> Will you listen to<br>our songs?   | <u>A.</u> tūsī saḍe gǎñē sUṇoge   |
| 23. | <u>B.</u> Yes, I will listen.  | <u>B.</u> axo mǎe sUṇãnga (m)<br>sUṇãngi (f)                                  |

24.	"all right"	ċəŋga
	"then"	fer
	"you" (formal) when it functions as an object	tuɔnũ
	"tonight" (this word does not decline)	ra.tĩ
	"to call for, invite, send for"	bUlāṅṅā
	1st person singular masc. future tense "will call for"	bUlāṅga
	<u>A.</u> All right, then I will	<u>A.</u> ċəŋga fer mǎə tuɔnũ ra.tĩ bUlāṅga (m) bUlāṅgi (f)
25.	"the hour of" (masc.)	uəje
	"the hour of seven" (seven o'clock)	sət uəje
	"before" (in time)	tō pæle
	2nd person formal future tense "will call for"	bUlaoge
	<u>B.</u> Will you call before seven o'clock?	<u>B.</u> tūsĩ sət uəje tō pæle bUlaoge
26.	"after" (in time)	tō bad
	eight o'clock	aṯh uəje
	1st person singular masc. future tense "will call for"	bUlāṅga
	<u>A.</u> No, I will call after eight o'clock.	<u>A.</u> nǎĩ mǎə aṯh uəje tō bad bUlāṅga (m) bUlāṅgi (f)
27.	"tomorrow"	kal
	root of verb "to do"	kar-
	2nd person formal ending showing continuous action in the future	-ræe o
	<u>B.</u> What are you doing tomorrow?	<u>B.</u> tūsĩ kal ki kar-ræe o

28. root of verb "to go"

ja-

1st person singular ending  
showing continuous action  
in the future

-rIā (m); -reiā (f)

A. I am going to the  
bazaar.

A. mē bēzā.r jarIa (m)  
jarēiā (f)